

इंटरनेट

मानक

Disclosure to Promote the Right To Information

Whereas the Parliament of India has set out to provide a practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, and whereas the attached publication of the Bureau of Indian Standards is of particular interest to the public, particularly disadvantaged communities and those engaged in the pursuit of education and knowledge, the attached public safety standard is made available to promote the timely dissemination of this information in an accurate manner to the public.

“जानने का अधिकार, जीने का अधिकार”

Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan

“The Right to Information, The Right to Live”

“पुराने को छोड़ नये के तरफ”

Jawaharlal Nehru

“Step Out From the Old to the New”

IS 6666 (2007): Recommendations for frequency notation for periodical publications [MSD 5: Documentation and Information]



“ज्ञान से एक नये भारत का निर्माण”

Satyanarayan Gangaram Pitroda

“Invent a New India Using Knowledge”



“ज्ञान एक ऐसा खजाना है जो कभी चुराया नहीं जा सकता है”

Bhartrhari—Nitiśatakam

“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”

BLANK PAGE



भारतीय मानक
पत्रिका के प्रकाशन के लिए आवृत्ति के
संकेतकों की अनुशंसाएँ
(पहला पुनरीक्षण)

Indian Standard

RECOMMENDATION FOR FREQUENCY NOTATION
FOR PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS
(*First Revision*)

ICS 01.140.40

© BIS 2007

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI 110002

FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (First Revision) was adopted by Bureau of Indian Standards, after the draft finalized by the Documentation and Information Sectional Committee had been approved by the Management and Systems Division Council.

This standard was originally published in 1972. In this revision few more frequency notations which are commonly used have been added and obsolete one have been deleted.

The frequency of periodical publications is generally denoted by such descriptive terms as daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, annually, etc. In normal practice, this is adequate and convenient, but some of the descriptive terms, such as, bi-weekly, bi-monthly and semi-monthly lead to confusion.

To overcome this lack of precision, in denoting the frequency of a publication, the UNESCO had suggested that in the preparation of a national list of periodicals, the frequency should be denoted by a number indicating the number of issues in a year. In this standard a simple notation is given, which will not only denote the frequency of a publication precisely but also give information about the number of months for which a volume runs. Examples have been given in Table 1 to illustrate the use of frequency notation.

Frequency notation will be of use in directory of periodical publications and such other lists and would be of help in recognizing the frequency of periodical publications easily. Use of frequency notation on the cover or bibliographical strip of a periodical publication will also be helpful to readers and in bibliographical work.

*Indian Standard*RECOMMENDATION FOR FREQUENCY NOTATION
FOR PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS*(First Revision)***1 SCOPE**

This standard recommends a simple notation by which the frequency of a periodical is indicated.

2 FREQUENCY NOTATION**2.1 For Regular Publications**

The numerator in the notation denotes number of issues per volume and the denominator indicates number of months for which a volume runs. For machine applications, it is recommended to use two-digit numbers throughout in order to provide for fixed field manipulation such as 01/06 instead of 1/6. The commonly used frequency of notations is given in Table 1.

2.2 For Irregular Publications

2.2.1 The following three kinds of irregularities may be considered for giving notation for irregular publications:

- a) Irregularity in the number of issues per volume;
- b) Irregularities in the number of months for which a volume runs; and
- c) A combination of irregularities of kinds (a) and (b)

2.2.2 The alphabet "X" shall denote the irregularity, that is, to denote 'varies'. For machine applications it is recommended to use two-digit letters and two-digit numerals (*see 2.1*).

Examples:

XX/12	Varying number of issues per volume, one volume in 12 months
08/XX	8 issues per volume, varying number of months per volume
XX/XX	Varying number of issues per volume, varying number of months per volume

Table 1 Frequency Notation for Regular Periodical Publications*(Clause 2.1)*

SI No.	Notation	Frequency Type	Description	Example
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
i)	01/36	Triennial	One issue per volume One volume in 36 months	Indian Science Index Series B. Pre-modern period
ii)	01/24	Biennial	One issue per volume One volume in 24 months	Sample Registration Bulletin
iii)	01/12	Annual	One issue per volume One volume in 12 months	Aligarh Journal of Statistics
iv)	02/12	Half-yearly	Two issue per volume One volume in 12 months	Acta Botanica Indica
v)	04/24	Half-yearly	Four issue per volume One volume in 24 months	Indian Journal of Sericulture
vi)	03/12	Triannual	Three issues per volume One volume in 12 months	Asian Journal of European Studies
vii)	03/03	—	Three issues per volume One volume in 3 months	Far East Journal of Mathematical Sciences
viii)	—	Weekly	Three volumes in 12 months	Madras Law Journal
ix)	04/06	—	Four issues per volume One volume in 6 months	Pure and Applied Mathematika Sciences
x)	04/12	Quarterly	Four issues per volume One volume in 12 months	Agricultural Reviews
xi)	05/12	—	Five issues per volume One volume in 12 months	Public Relations Journal of India
xii)	06/12	Bi-monthly	Six issues per volume One volume in 12 months	Agricultural Engineering Today
xiii)	07/12	Bi-monthly	Seven issues per volume One volume in 12 months	Rubber India
xiv)	08/12	Bi-monthly	Eight issues per volume One volume in 12 months	Journal of Human Ecology
xv)	09/12	Bi-monthly	Nine issues per volume One volume in 12 months	Bulletin of Association of Scientific Workers of India
xvi)	12/12	Monthly	Twelve issues per volume One volume in 12 months	Antiseptic
xvii)	9/12	—	Nine issues per volume One volume in 12 months	German News
xviii)	10/12	—	Ten issues per volume One volume in 12 months	Management Information Service
xix)	13/12	—	Twelve issues with an annual number per volume One volume in 12 months	Radio Transistronic Constructor
xx)	24/12	Semi-monthly	Twenty-four issues per volume One volume in 12 months	Dataquest
xxi)	26/12	Fortnightly	Twenty-six issues per volume One volume in 12 months	Current Science
xxii)	36/12	—	Three issues per month One volume in 12 months	Hosiery Report Weekly
xxiii)	48/12	Weekly	Forty-eight issues per volume One volume in 12 months	Indian Trade Journal
xxiv)	52/12	Weekly	Fifty-two issues per volume One volume in 12 months	Economic and Political Weekly

BIS is a statutory institution established under the *Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986* to promote harmonious development of the activities of standardization, marking and quality certification of goods and attending to connected matters in the country.

BIS has the copyright of all its publications. No part of these publications may be reproduced in any form without the prior permission in writing of BIS. This does not preclude the free use, in the course of implementing the standard, of necessary details, such as symbols and sizes, type or grade designations. Enquiries relating to copyright be addressed to the Director (Publications), BIS.

Amendments are issued to standards as the need arises on the basis of comments. Standards are also reviewed periodically; a standard along with amendments is reaffirmed when such review indicates that no changes are needed; if the review indicates that changes are needed, it is taken up for revision. Users of Indian Standards should ascertain that they are in possession of the latest amendments or edition by referring to the latest issue of 'BIS Catalogue' and 'Standards: Monthly Additions'.

Amendments Issued Since Publication

Amend No.	Date of Issue	Text Affected

website : www.bis.org.in

Branches : AHMEDABAD. BANGALORE. BHOPAL. BHUBANESHWAR. COIMBATORE. FARIDABAD. GHAZIABAD. GUWAHATI. HYDERABAD. JAIPUR. KANPUR. LUCKNOW. NAGPUR. PARWANOO. PATNA. PUNE. RAJKOT. THIRUVANANTHAPURAM. VISAKHAPATNAM.